NUMB. 8.

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, JULY 8 1735.

Some REMARKS *on* CORRUPTION, *as ſtated and explained by the* Oppoſition.

IF I had not ſeen ſome Extracts of a Pamphlet, intitled, *A Supplement to the previous Queſtion*, recommended to the Publick in a ‡ *modern Patriot Journal*, I ſhould ſtill have thought its Inconſiſtencies ſo glaring, that no Man could have ſtood up in its Defence but he that wrote it; and indeed I have no great Reaſon to think otherwiſe at preſent, ſince the Recommendation of this Piece has every Characteriſtick that is neceſſary to prove it the genuine Production of the ſame Parent.

HOWEVER, deteſting the Example of this Writer, I ſhall, without perſonal Invective, conſider the Doctrines he has advanced, in the ſame Order in which they are delivered.

1. 'THAT the Diſpute about the Independency and Freedom of Parliaments turns upon the Word *corrupt*; and the Queſtion is, What conſtitutes *corrupt Influence? Corrupt*, in the political Senſe of the Word, is oppoſed to that *natural* Influence which every Man's *Sentiments, Paſſions, Prejudices, Attachments*, or *Intimacies* unavoidably beget in his Mind: If therefore *Places* of *Power, Profit* or *Honour* will create a Biaſs in the Minds of thoſe who poſſeſs them, contrary to, or beyond that *natural Influence* which every Man is under, who does not poſſeſs them, this is a *corrupt Influence*, and is what all Men underſtand by the Words, when they apply them to corrupt Parliaments.

2. 'To ſuppoſe that theſe Advantages will have no additional Influence upon the Conduct of thoſe to whom they are diſtributed, is highly abſurd; it is a Suppoſition that deſtroys the End of creating, the End of giving, and the End of receiving them.

3. 'As the *Abſence* of all Influence in Parliament, ariſing from *Power, Profit*, or *Honour*, is incompatible with the *Buſineſs* of the *Government*; ſo the Increaſe or Diffuſion of this Influence beyond the original Deſign, and the real Uſe of it, is abſolutely incompatible with the Security of the Conſtitution, and conſequently dangerous to Liberty. Upon the DEGREE therefore in which this Influence prevails in the Houſe of Commons, depends the *Rectitude* or *Obliquity* of it, the *Security* or *Ruin* of *our Conſtitution*. This ſeems to be a natural, and, I think, an unexceptionable Analyſis of the Queſtion, ſo far as it goes; the farther Diviſion upon which will enable us to mark out the real Boundaries of *parliamentary Freedom*, and thoſe of a *ſlaviſh Dependency*; and with little Attention to diſcern with ſome Exactneſs, where our Safety ends, and our Danger commences.

4. 'The Inſtant that it appears upon what Principles the Crown ought to have any Dependents in the Houſe of Commons, it will alſo appear how far they ought to extend: A ſhort State therefore of the one will clearly determine the other.

5. 'The Power of making Peace, War, foreign Treaties; the Diſpoſition of all Offices, civil, military, and eccleſiaſtical; the Adminiſtration of the whole Revenue to the ſeveral Purpoſes appointed by Parliament, and many other moſt extenſive Powers, are veſted in the executive Part of the Legiſlature, independent of the other Parts; a due Uſe of theſe Powers being of the laſt Conſequence to the Nation, ſo the Conſtitution hath wiſely provided, that a general and juſt Account of it ſhall be laid before the Parliament every Seſſion. And as publick Affairs are conducted by the chief Officers of the Crown, from them it is, as the Government *is at preſent conſtituted*, that the Parliament can receive that general as well as particular Knowledge, which enables them to judge of the State of the Nation, ſo far as it depends upon the Power with which the Crown is veſted.

6. 'HENCE it is, and hence only, that it ſeems to become neceſſary for thoſe who are immediately concerned in the Adminiſtration, and in the firſt Operations of Power, to have Seats in Parliament, whoſe principal Buſineſs it ſhould be to inform, not to vote; to furniſh Matter for the Freedom of Debate, not to influence or controul in it; to *ſtate*, not to carry all Points that are of publick Concern.

7. 'IF this be the ſole national End for which theſe Dependencies upon the Crown ought to be placed in the Houſe of Commons, the Conſequence, with Regard to the Number or Extent of them, is too evident to be reduced into a Queſtion; for who wants to be ſatisfied, that ſo far only as theſe Dependencies may be neceſſary in order to communicate this Information to Parliament, ſo far only, (upon theſe Principles of Reaſoning) is the Uſe of them in the Houſe juſt, and the End of placing them there national? Or who wants to be ſatisfied what Number are neceſſary for this national End?

8. 'THE Sum therefore (when we ſpeak practically) is this, that as the Idea of a free Parliament does not exclude thoſe Dependencies which are immediately neceſſary to the real Knowledge, and wiſe Conduct of publick Affairs; ſo it certainly includes no more than are directly ſubſervient to this End, and conſequently not thoſe, which, in future Ages, may be created to throw an Influence into the Houſe of Commons, that may countervail and ſubdue that *natural Influence*, the Security of which is eſſential to Virtue and Liberty, and the Loſs of it to Vice; ſince *whatever Errors, whatever Prejudices* may prevail in the Minds of thoſe who are influenced, and profeſs to be guided by the Light of their own Underſtanding, yet we may be aſſured they can never be attended with *ſlaviſh Conſequences*, becauſe they are not founded upon *corrupt Principles*. The Mind is not *debaſed*, becauſe it is not *ingenious*; nor will Miſery enſue to the Nation, becauſe every one of its Repreſentatives is not fully informed wherein its true Happineſs conſiſts.'

I FIND I ſhall not have Room in this Paper to enter into a full Diſcuſſion of theſe Points, and ſhew how juſtly *this Writer* has fixed the Boundaries between parliamentary Freedom and parliamentary Bondage; but, when I do, I ſhall not, like † him, be afraid of ſpeaking out, no more than I ſhall be afraid to ask him what it is he dares not ſpeak out, or places above the Reach of *free Enquiry*, as he phraſes it: For the preſent I ſhall content myſelf with a few general ſhort Hints at what, I apprehend, we are to learn from the Doctrines laid down by our Author.

BY the firſt and ſecond Paragraphs we are inform'd, that the Poſſeſſion of Places of *Power, Profit* and *Honour*, conſtitutes *corrupt Influence*; and even the Suppoſition that ſuch Places may not have an Influence contrary to the natural Influence which ought to prevail, that is, to ſpeak ſenſibly, contrary to the Influence of national Good, which alone ought to prevail, is highly abſurd; ſince ſuch a Suppoſition, we are told, deſtroys the End of creating, the End of giving, and the End of receiving them; that is, in other Words, that no Places can be created for the Sake of the Publick, that none are given to any Members but in order to prejudice it, and that no Members receive any Places but for the ſame End; by Conſequence that every Member in Poſſeſſion of any Place of *Power, Profit*, and *Honour*, is a corrupt Member, and a Foe to the Publick.

No wonder then, that it is the Cry of theſe Men, that we have more to dread from the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, than ever we had to fear from an *Arbitrary Prince*, from a *Popiſh Tyrant*: the latter, ſay *theſe Writers*, only afflicted us with the leſſer Miſeries of lawleſs Prerogative, and deſpotick Rule; but now we groan under the Chains of Legal Bondage, and Parliamentary Tyranny; and well may they ſay ſo, if all the executive Part of Government is Corruption, and if every Man who ſerves his *King* is an Enemy to his *Country*; ſuch is their Doctrine; it is from his *Majeſty's* Service only that Men are to receive the Appellations of Infamy; whatever other Errors, whatever other Prejudices may prevail among Members, we are told by *this Writer* they are ſtill incorrupt, nor is any Evil or Slavery to be dreaded from them; they only, who hold *Places* under *his Majeſty* are *corrupt*; from them only have we Bondage and Miſery to fear, for to no other End, ſays *our Author*, can they be given or received.

LET us then come to his *next Paragraph*; but we muſt not be ſurprized, whatever Inconſiſtencies we find in *Mock Patriots*: Abſurdity is their genuine Characteriſtick: Here he informs us, that the *Abſence* of all *Influence* in Parliament from *Power, Profit*, or *Honour*, is *incompatible* with the *Buſineſs* of *Government*; and that a Degree of it is neceſſary to the Security of the *Conſtitution*; that is, according to *our Author's* Syſtem, the Abſence *of all corrupt Influence* is incompatible with the *Buſineſs* of Government, and that a Degree of *Corruption* is neceſſary to prevent the Ruin of the Conſtitution, and that the Point to be ſettled is only how much *Corruption* is neceſſary, too much being as bad as too little.

IN his four ſubſequent Paragraphs, he labours to ſettle the Quantity of Influence that ought to prevail in the Houſe of Commons from *Power, Profit*, or *Honour*, and brings it at laſt to an Influence from *Information*; but how is an Influence ariſing from Information and Knowledge only, an Influence from Power, Profit, and Honour? Or how can there be a Neceſſity for ſuch Men to be Members as he aſſures us ought not to *vote*, but to *inform*, not to *carry* Points, but *ſtate* them? Could they not give Information without being Members? Is there not a Bar to the Houſe, where they might be heard? Will *our Author* admit Men into the Seats of *Liberty*, who according to his Syſtem muſt be corrupt? It will be ſufficient to ſhew the Emptineſs of the Doctrine laid down in the laſt Paragraph, if we conſider it in the leaſt practically: Let us, for inſtance, ſuppoſe the *Diſſenters* groaning under all the Oppreſſions of a *Schiſm Bill*, and we ſhall immediately ſee what Relief they would receive from *our Author's* Principles; what Conſolation muſt it not afford them to be told, that the *Errors* and *Prejudices* of their *Oppreſſors* could not be attended with *ſlaviſh Conſequences*, becauſe they were not founded upon *corrupt Principles*; becauſe they profeſſed to be guided by their own Underſtandings? Their Chains might perhaps all the while gall them; but what Joy would it be to hear, that the Minds of their Enemies were not *debaſed*, becauſe they were not *ingenious*, and that their *powerful Tormentors* would not entail Miſery on their Country, becauſe they did not know wherein its Happineſs conſiſted?

SUCH is the Logick of Mock Patriotiſm; but I ſhall conſider theſe Points more fully in another Paper; and the more I conſider them, the more it will appear, that *our Author* either intends Confuſion, or elſe is a Writer of ſo unhappy a Genius, that the more Pains he takes to be perſpicuous, the more he perplexes himſelf; he is ſo bewilder'd, that he is ſenſible of his own groping in Obſcurity, and would procure our Indulgence by an odd Attempt, to perſuade us that it is *real Argument* that covers his Mind with *thick Darkneſs*.

BRITANNUS

‡ *Fog's Journal, June* 21.

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Yeſterday arrived the Mail then due from Holland.

Franckfort, July 10.

THE French are not only intrenching themſelves in the Iſland they lately took Poſſeſſion of over againſt Mittelheim, but have alſo taken another little Iſland not far from thence, and have actually exacted Contributions from the Rhingau, threatening, in caſe of Refuſal, to ſet Fire to the Places that lie on the Banks of the Rhine; but the Germans, who are poſted on that Side between the Main and the Necka, have been lately reinforced by a great Body of Pruſſians, and the Generals ſeem determined to oppoſe their Deſigns with Vigour. As the French took both theſe Iſlands without ſtriking a Blow, becauſe the few Germans that were poſted there abandoned them in Time, for fear of being ſurprized, General Seckendorf, Prince George of Heſſe-Caſſel, and Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Deſſau, marched Yeſterday with a Detachment of 1500 Men, 8 Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Ammunition, to reinforce the other Troops of the Empire on that Side, and to endeavour to diſlodge the French from both the ſaid Iſlands.

Heidelberg, July 10. The 4 Regiments of Imperial Cuiraſſiers, which were lately detached from the Camp

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at Leuchtal, are commanded by the Prince of Hohenzollern, a Lieutenant-General, and two Major-Generals, who went with an Order ſealed up, which they were not to open till they came to the Place deſigned for their Expedition; and tho' nobody can tell exactly whither they are gone, many People conjecture they are marched to the Frontiers of the Upper Palatinate, to open a Paſſage for the Ruſſians that are coming to reinforce the Army of the Empire on the Upper Rhine. Mean time the Elector of Bavaria ſeems very much inclined to oppoſe their Paſſage.

Parma, June 29. Seventy battering Cannon, forty Mortars, and a great many Bombs, are conducting to the Camp of the Allies near Mantua, from whence 'tis believed, that the Siege will be formed ſpeedily.

Vienna, July 2. All our Horſe that ſerved in Lombardy, are to repair to the Upper Rhine. 'Tis reported, that the Generals of the Troops of the Allies in Italy demand Verona, Padua, &c. of the Republick of Venice, for Places of Arms; but that the Venetians have poſted 12,000 Men in a certain Paſs, where they are ſtrongly intrenched, to guard their Frontiers againſt all Intruders. 'Tis pretty certain, that, by the Treaty of Alliance betwixt France, Spain, and Sardinia, 'tis ſtipulated, that in caſe Mantua and Mirandola be reduced, the former ſhall be delivered up to the Houſe of Guaſtalla, and the latter to the Family of Pico, after they are both diſmantled.

'Tis confirmed, that the Count de Konigſegg is arrived in Tyrol, with his Army of about 20,000 Men, and that he is ſhortly to be reinforced with 15,000 more that are actually marching from Hungary, &c. to join him; but whether he will come here, as was ſaid, is now become a Matter of Doubt.

The laſt Letters from Mantua ſay, that immediately after the Count de Konigſegg was retired, General Wutgenaw, who commands in the Place, repreſented to the Inhabitants, that tho' he was very well convinced of their Fidelity and Zeal for the Emperor's Service, yet he thought it convenient, that in the preſent Juncture, while they were threatened with a Siege, they ſhould carry their Arms to be depoſited in the Arſenal, till the Siege was over; the rather becauſe the Gariſon was numerous enough to hold out againſt the Enemy; adding, that in caſe the Town's People ſhould want their Aſſiſtance, he would ſee their Arms reſtored, &c. and that thereupon the Inhabitants complied with the General's Requeſt without the leaſt Reluctance.

Hamburgh, July 8. They write from Warſaw, that the whole Kingdom of Poland has now made its Submiſſion by Deputies, to King Auguſtus, except three or four Palatinates, and ſome Diſtricts, whoſe Deputies were likewiſe on the Road to make their Submiſſions to his Majeſty.

Paris, July 8. Two Days ago the Duke of Richmond was preſented to the Cardinal Fleury, by the Earl Waldegrave, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, and was very well received. Letters from Breſt ſay, that they are conſtantly at Work in equipping 20 Men of War there, to be ready to put to Sea the 15th Inſtant, which are to carry in the whole 1214 Guns, and 8820 Men. At the ſame time the Toulon Squadron conſiſts of 10 Ships; and we are aſſured, that, in caſe of Need, they will be joined by 8 more, that are to be fitted out at Toulon, 16 more at Breſt, 4 at Rochefort, and 2 at Port Louis.

Hanover, July 9. On the 7th his Majeſty, after having held a Council with his German Miniſters about Affairs of this Electorate, had a long Conference with Prince William of Heſſe-Caſſel, in whom he places a very great Confidence. In the Evening his Majeſty ſaw a Comedy at our Caſtle, and then returned to Herenhauſen, where he conferred Yeſterday with Lord Harrington on the Affairs relating to Great Britain; and was congratulated on his happy Arrival in this Electorate by the Baron d'Offeln, Miniſter of Saxe-Gotha, who was preſented to his Majeſty by the Marquis de la Foret, his Great Chamberlain. The ſame Day my Lord Lovelace, who arrived here but the Day before from England, had the Honour to kiſs the King's Hand, and was very graciouſly received; and Mr. Howe took Leave of his Majeſty, in order to proceed in his Travels. The Chevalier d'Offorio, the King of Sardinia's Envoy Extraordinary, daily frequents the Court, and is well received there, as are in ſhort all the other foreign Miniſters.

Private Letters from Copenhagen ſay, that the Deputies of Hamburgh were not advanced a Jot farther in their Negotiations than they were on the firſt Day of their Arrival.

LONDON.

Yeſterday came on before the Lord Hardwick at Guildhall, a Hearing between the Aſſignees of Mr. Walker of the Ship Tavern without Temple-Bar, and Mr. Peter Molſon, Wine Merchant; and after a long Hearing, it went in favour of the latter.

Laſt Friday Mr. James the Printer, was taken into Cuſtody of one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, for printing a Paragraph in the Daily Poſt Boy, of the 30th of May laſt, highly reflecting upon the Courts of Juſtice in Holland, and on Saturday laſt was admitted to Bail.

Yeſterday Morning the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Londonderry in Ireland, ſet out for that Kingdom, in order to take Poſſeſſion of his Biſhoprick: His Lordſhip hath reſigned his Engliſh Preferments, and we hear that he will be ſucceeded in his Treaſurerſhip of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, by the Rev. Dr. Lynch, Son-in-Law to his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, his Grace having made that Place his Option, upon the Promotion of Dr. Hoadley to the See of Sarum.

The Rev. Dr. James Knight, late Vicar of St. Sepulchres, being one of the Proctors for the Archdeaconry of London in the preſent Convocation, we hear that in a few Days the Clergy of the ſaid Archdeaconry will meet at Chriſt Church in Newgate-ſtreet, to chuſe a Member in his Room.

Yeſterday one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers arrived at Whitehall with ſome Diſpatches from the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Tyrawly, Envoy to the King of Portugal.

Laſt Friday in the Afternoon —— Bridges, Eſq; his Lady, and two Daughters, taking the Air in their Coach, were attacked by a ſingle Highwayman, between Peterſham and Sudbrook in Surry, who robbed them of their Money and Watches, and made off towards Richmond.

Laſt Sunday Morning died at his Houſe at Mortlack in Surry, Thomas Lane, Eſq; a young Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune, who was juſt on the Point of Marriage with Miſs Bentley, of St. Albans, a Lady with a Fortune of 24,000l.

To-morrow Henry Fane, Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Treaſury, and Nephew to Baron Scrope, is to be married to Miſs Winder, a rich Heireſs.

Yeſterday the Seſſions ended at the Old Baily, when 6 Perſons were tried; 5 were caſt for Tranſportation, and one Acquitted. The 6 in our former that were Capitally Convicted, received Sentence of Death, viz. John Wilſon, for robbing Mary Harriſon on the Highway; Edward Ormsby, for ſtealing a Silver Tankard from Mr. Lilly; Robert Morpeth and Robert Kiffe, for robbing Mr. Stamper on the Highway, and John Mac Daniel and Thomas Martin, for Horſe-ſtealing.

Three were burnt in the Hand, and Three to be whipt.

M'Cray, the Attorney, is to be removed to Surry, to be tried for a Robbery on the Highway; then to Suffolk, to be tried for a Rape committed in that County; and afterwards to London, to be tried about a Bank Note of 60l.

Dublin, June 28. Tueſday laſt being St. John's Day, the Right Hon. the Lord Kingſton was elected and proclaim'd Grand Maſter of the Moſt Ancient and Right Worſhipful Society of Free Maſons, in the Grand Lodge; who appointed for his Deputy James Brenan, M. D. John Baldwin and John Corneile, Eſqrs; were choſen Grand Wardens. After that, and other Buſineſs done, the Maſters and Wardens went from thence to their own particular Lodges, where they din'd, drank the Healths of their new Grand Officers, and finiſh'd the Day in Mirth and Pleaſure, as is uſual and peculiar to that Worſhipful Society.

On Wedneſday the Hon. Lieutenant General Pearce Reviewed in his Majeſty's Phœnix-Park, the Right Hon. Lord Moleſworth's Regiment of Dragoons, the Hon. Sir James Wood's, and the Hon. Col. Ponſonby's Regiments of Foot, when they went through their Evolutions and Exerciſes with great Dexterity, and made a fine Appearance.

Yeſterday four Companies of Sir James Wood's Regiment of Foot marched out of Town for Athlone.

Forfar, June 24. Early in the Morning of the 20th Inſtant, a Woman was found murdered in the Liberties of this Burgh, on the Highway, her Skull fractured near the Left Ear; and with her, a young Woman weltering in her Blood, having ſeveral Wounds in her Head, but alive; who informed, that Helen Shepherd (the Woman murdered) was her Mother, and Relict of John Anderſon late of this Place, Father of the Informant, Margaret Anderſon; and that ſhe herſelf was big with Child to James Wilſon (Son to James Wilſon at Miln of Kincreich near this Burgh) the Murderer. Upon which he being taken up, confeſſed the Murder circumſtantially; and being thereof convicted before the Magiſtrates, (by an Aſſize) they ſentenced him to be Hang'd at the Place where he committed the Murder, the firſt Wedneſday of Auguſt.

Edinburgh, July 1. Laſt Wedneſday Andrew Wauchop of Niddrie, Eſq; was married to Miſs Nelly Home, Daughter of the late Lord Kimmergham, a beautiful young Lady.

Yeſternight his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh was expected at his fine Palace at Dalkeith.

Durham, July 1. This Day's Poſt brought the Rev. Dr. Rundle's Reſignation of his Prebendary and Maſterſhip of Sherburn Hoſpital, to the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of this Dioceſe, who will confer theſe Benefices upon his Son, Wadham Chandler, M. A. and he will be ſucceeded in the Rectories of Wearmouth and Waſhington, by the Rev. Mr. Bland.

John Shaftoe, Eſq; Member of Parliament for this City, arrived at Whitworth-Hall, on Sunday laſt.

Eye in Suffolk, July 5. On Wedneſday laſt, the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of this Dioceſe came from Broome-Hall, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Lord Cornwallis, to our Town, where he held his Viſitation: He was received here with the higheſt Reſpect; the Worſhipful the Bailiffs and the reſt of our Corporation, met his Lordſhip in their Habits at the Entrance of our Town, from whence they accompanied him to Church, &c. where the Rev. Dr. Broome preach'd an Excellent Sermon. It is thought near 2000 Perſons were confirmed in the Afternoon.

Norwich, July 5. This Week was brought to the Caſtle, Thomas Bone for ſtealing Wool, and Samuel Whitehead for wounding a Woman.

Briſtol, July 5. The Weather in theſe Parts has continued ſo various, to the Diſappointment of the poor Hay-makers, that Abundance have been obliged to return to Wales for want of Employment in the Field.

The Impreſs for Seamen continues very ſtrict in our River. There are three Men of War ſtation'd for that Purpoſe.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 137 1-half. India 148 to 1-half for the Opening. South Sea 81 1-4th for the Opening. Old Annuity 105 7-8ths. New ditto 106 1-4th to 1 half for the Opening. Three per Cent. 93 3-4ths for the Opening. Royal-Aſſurance 97 3-4ths for the Opening. London-Aſſurance 12 for the Opening. African 15. India Bonds 4l. 4s. Three per Cent. ditto 2l. 8s. S. Sea Bonds 2l. 16s. Bank Circulation 8l. Salt Tallies 2l. 12s. 6d. Engliſh Copper 2l. 1s. Welſh ditto, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 11. 10s. per Cent. Diſcount.

This Day is publiſhed,

The FIFTH EDITION, of

A SERMON preached before the Learned Society of Lincoln's-Inn, on January the 30th, 1721, from Job xxxiv. 30. *That the Hypocrite reign not, leſt the People be enſnared.* By a Layman.

Printed for J. PEELE in Amen-Corner, Pater-Noſter-Row. Price 1s.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the Layman's Sermon. Addreſſed to a very important and moſt ſolemn Churchman, Solliciter-General for Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical. Price 6d.

As alſo the Fifth Edition corrected of

An Examination of the Facts and Reaſonings in the Lord Biſhop of CHICHESTER's Sermon, preach'd before the Houſe of Lords on Jan. 30, 1721. Humbly addreſſed to his Lordſhip. Price 1s.

Doctor Rogers's *Oleum Arthriticum:*
OR,
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